

Business English I

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR SYLLABUS.- lesson 1 A: the alphabet, family members, cardinal numbers 1- 10, saying hello and goodbye

the English alphabet (26 letters)

A B C D E F
G H I
J K L M N
O P Q R S T
U V W
X Y Z

family members:

father, dad / mother, mum / son, daughter
brother, sister / husband, wife / grandfather / grandmother
grandson, granddaughter
uncle, aunt / cousin / nephew, niece
brother-in-law / sister-in-law

cardinal numbers (1-10)

one, two, three, four, five, six
seven, eight, nine, ten

saying hello and goodbye

Hello! / hi!
How are you? – I'm fine, thanks
Good morning! (up to 12:00 pm)
Good afternoon! (from 12:00 p.m up to 6: 00 p.m)
Good evening! (from 6.00 pm onwards) -a partir de las 6 de la tarde-
Good night! (¡Hasta mañana!)
Bye! / goodbye!
See you!

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR SYLLABUS.-lesson 1 B.-the articles, demonstratives, skeleton of a verb

the articles:

the definite article: the (el, la, lo, los, las)
the indefinite article: a /an (un, una, uno)

The sun rises everyday
I love this book. The book is my sister's book
I play the piano
What do you do? – I am a teacher / doctor / bricklayer
What do you do? – We are teachers
Have you got an umbrella? It is raining outside

demonstratives

this.este, esta, esto
these.estos, estas
that.ese, esa, eso, aquel, aquella, aquello
those.esos, esas, aquellos, aquellas

skeleton of a verb (enunciado de un verbo)

La presentación de un verbo en inglés tiene tres elementos.

To speak (infinitivo) spoke (pasado) spoken (participio de pasado) = hablar

Estos tres elementos se llaman: infinitivo, pasado y participio de pasado. Es importante recordar que son elementos o formas y no tiempos verbales.

Para hacernos una idea de la diferencia entre forma y tiempo verbal, diremos que una forma del enunciado (por ejemplo, infinitivo) equivaldría a la rueda de una bicicleta en una tienda de bicicletas.

Es algo inmóvil y estático. Lo mismo sucedería con el sillín o el manillar.

Sin embargo, una vez que uno coge esa bicicleta y la pone a rodar entonces la rueda se vuelve útil y funcional. En el caso de la forma del infinitivo, el pasado o el participio ocurre algo similar.

Business English I

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR SYLLABUS.-lesson 2 A: colours,
days of the week, cardinal numbers (11-24)
personal pronouns of subject

colours

white.blanco black.negro blue.azul yellow.amarillo green.verde
red.rojo beige.béis grey.gris brown.marrón

days of the week

Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday
Saturday Sunday

cardinal numbers (11-24)

eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen
seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one,
twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four

personal pronouns of subject

I you he / she / it we you they

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VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR SYLLABUS.-lesson 2 B: classes of verbs,
rules, the verb to be, conjugation of auxiliaries

classes of verbs: lexical verbs and auxiliary verbs

LEXICALS :

a/regular verbs:

to play played-jugar
to ask asked asked- preguntar

b/irregular verbs:

to go went gone- ir
to speak spoke spoken-hablar

AUXILIARIES:

a/primary auxiliaries:

to be was/were been-ser o estar
to have had had-tener o haber
to do did done-*VERBO COMODÍN
para negar e interrogar con verbos léxicos
& hacer

b/modal auxiliaries:

can could – poder (habilidad, permiso)
may might- poder (permiso, posibilidad)
must “had to” – deber (obligación, deducción)
will would- querer & futuro
shall should-deber & futuro

RULES:

no s / es de 3ª persona de singular
no to de infinitivo
no 2 Auxiliares Modales juntos
no do /does not para negar o interrogar

the verb to be

to be was/were been.ser /estar

the verb to have

to have had had.tener / haber

the verb to do
to do did done.hacer /

* interrogar y negar verbos léxicos

—

conjugation of auxiliary verbs in the present simple tense

I am.yo soy / yo estoy

You are

He is

We are

You are

They are

I have not

You have not

She has not

We have not.nosotros no tenemos

You have not

They have not

I must

You must

She must

We must

You must

They must.ellos deben

**

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR SYLLABUS.-lesson 2 C: conjugation of lexicals, saying sorry

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conjugation of a lexical verb in the present simple tense

I finish

You finish

She finishes.ella termina

We finish

You finish

They finish

I do not like

You do not like.a ti no te gusta

She does not like

We do not like

You do not like

They do not like

—

saying sorry

I'm sorry.lo siento (perdón-después de haberse equivocado o cometer una falta)

Excuse me.disculpe (entrar en habitación, pedir permiso para hablar)

It's fine.no se preocupe

It's all right.no pasa nada

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VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR SYLLABUS.- lesson 3: personal pronouns (object), ordinal numbers, the time

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personal pronouns (object)

me you him / her / it us you them

(a mí / me, a ti / te, a él / le, etcétera)

John loves her (John la ama a ella)

The teacher wants us to work hard (el profesor quiere que nosotros trabajemos mucho)

That present is for them (ese regalo es para ellos)

—

ordinal numbers

first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth

seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth

—

the time

what time is it? / what is the time?

it is ten o'clock / it's half past two / it's a quarter past four

is it ten to three? (¿son las tres menos diez?)

thanks! / you're welcome (gracias / de nada)

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VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR SYLLABUS.- lesson 3 B: seasons, months, conjugation of the present simple tense (INT)

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seasons of the year

spring, summer, autumn (fall), winter

—

months of the year

January, February, March, April, May, June

July, August, September, October, November, December

—

conjugation of a lexical verb in the present simple (INT):

to want: querer (LEX.)

Do I want? ¿quiero yo?

Do you want?

Does she want?

Do we want?

Do you want?

Do they want?

**

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR SYLLABUS.-lesson 3 C: present simple tense, how to say an email address, elements in an email

—

PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

Presente simple

FORM:

Aff: Subject + verb (s) /(es) + complements

John studies English language everyday

Helen's sister watches TV on Sundays (la hermana de Helen ve la televisión los domingos)

I often go jogging in the mornings

Neg: subject + do (es) + not + verb + complements

Our teacher does not speak good French

I don't often drive my car (yo no conduzco mi coche con frecuencia)

Int: do (es) + subject + verb + complements?

Does she like reading? (¿te gusta leer?)

Do you understand me? (¿me entiendes?)

USES:

Habits (hábitos, rutinas)

With frequency adverbs (adverbios de frecuencia)

With eternal truths (con verdades universales)

With mathematical formulas (con fórmulas matemáticas)

Timetables of trains, planes, buses (horarios de trenes, aviones, autobuses)

Never, always, often, usually, sometimes (adverbios de frecuencia)

4+4 make 8

The plane to Manchester leaves at 5:20 pm

How to say an email (cf: British Council):

When you say an email address:

r e m e m b e r t h a t @ i s p r o n o u n c e d ' a t ' a n d . i s p r o n o u n c e d ' r e s e r v a t i o n s'
a t b e a c h h o t e l b e r n d o t c o m'

sometimes there is a . in the person's name.

jeffery.amherst@britishcouncil.org is

' j e f f e r y d o t a m h e r s t
a t b r i t i s h c o u n c i l d o t o r g '

_ i n a n e m a i l a d d r e s s i s c a l l e d ' u n d e r s c o r e ' .
t e a c h i n g _ j o b @ e n g l i s h _ a c a d e m y . i d i s ' t e a c h i n g u n d e r
a t E n g l i s h u n d e r s c o r e a c a d e m y d o t l D' .

elements in an email:

sender: from ethan.marks@hotmail.com

recipient: to martha_elke@gmail.com

issue / subject: order pack of books

documents / files attached.-invoice

opening greeting- salutation: Dear Ms Martha Elke

message: Our company confirms the delivery of the parcel
of 290 books to the address you emailed on 21st April 2020.

Please find the note attached to this email.
closing: Yours sincerely,
signature: Ethan Marks

Business English 1

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR SYLLABUS.-lesson 4 A: **office stuff(i)**,
frequency adverbs

WORDS: office stuff (i)

adhesive tape.cinta adhesiva

ballpoint pen.bolígrafo

block of paper.bloc

box.caja

briefcase.portafolios, maletín

calculator.calculadora

computer.ordenador, computadora

desk.escriptorio

drawer.cajón

file.archivo, fichero, expediente

folder.carpeta

fountain pen.pluma estilográfica

glue.pegamento

highlighter pen.rotulador fosforescente, resaltador

ink.tinta

FREQUENCY ADVERBS:

The frequency adverbs are generally used in the present simple tense.-

always (siempre), usually (usualmente), often (a menudo),

sometimes (a veces), hardly ever (rara vez, casi nunca), never (nunca)

The commoner position of a frequency adverb is before the verb:

Subject + frequency adverb + verb + complements.

S + f.a + V + C

e.g: She always arrives late to school

-the verb "arrive" (llegar) is a lexical verb.

We do not usually speak English in class

(Nosotros no hablamos inglés en clase usualmente)

However, with auxiliary verbs (be, can, will, must, etcetera)

we put the frequency adverb after them.

She is never in bad mood

(Ella nunca está de mal humor)

S + AUX + frequency adverb + V + C

"I will always love you"

(Siempre te amaré) *

Whitney Houston's song-/

S + AUX + f. a + V + C

**

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR SYLLABUS.-lesson 4 B: company departments,
telephone do's, READING: The book is in the library

Departments in a company

-via freelancemapdotcom- (EXTRACT)

Human Resources.-

In simplest terms, the HR (Human Resources) department

is a group who is responsible for managing the employee life cycle (i.e., recruiting, hiring, onboarding, training, and firing employees) and administering employee benefits.

Logistics.-

Logistics management is the part of supply chain management and supply chain engineering that plans, implements, and controls the efficient, effective forward, and reverse flow and storage of goods, services, and related information between the point of origin and point of consumption to meet customer's requirements.

Accounting Department.-

Part of a company's administration that is responsible for preparing the financial statements, maintaining the general ledger, paying bills, billing customers, payroll, cost accounting, financial analysis, and more.

Marketing Department.-

The Marketing Department plays a vital role in promoting the business and mission of an organization. ... It is the Marketing Department's job to reach out to prospects, customers, investors and/or the community, while creating an overarching image that represents your company in a positive light.

Telephone do's: (EXTRACT)

TELEPHONE DO'S

#1 When answering a business phone it is important that it is not allowed to ring more than three times. Advise employees that the second or third ring is the ideal time to pick up the telephone.

#2 The phone should be answered with a positive greeting such as " Hello , " " Good Morning , " or " Good Afternoon Following the greeting, the person who answers the phone should give his or her name and the name of the business or organization that is being contacted.

#3 Put on a smile before placing or answering a phone call. When a person smiles it affects the sound of his or her voice, giving it a more pleasant and friendly tone. For clarity, the telephone should be held a distance of two fingers from the mouth.

#4 Speak in a clear tone using a voice that is neither too loud nor too low. Words should be enunciated and said slow enough that people are able to understand what is being said to them. (...)

READING: Present Simple.-The book is in the library

The book is in the library. Jodi goes to the library. She wants to borrow it. She uses her card to check it out. She takes the book back home. She sits on the couch. She reads the first page. It is good. She reads twenty more pages.

Business English 1

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR SYLLABUS.- lesson 5 A:
countries / office stuff (ii)
the imperative

Countries and nationalities

*Spain (Spanish); France (French); Italy (Italian);
Morocco (Moroccan); England (English);
Switzerland (Swiss); China (Chinese); Japan (Japanese);
Denmark (Dane); Germany (German);
America (American);
Norway (Norwegian)*

Office stuff (ii)

*mouse.ratón, mouse
paperclip.clip, sujetapapeles
pencil.lápiz
photocopier.fotocopiadora
printer.impresora
rubber band.bandita elástica
ruler.regla
scissors.tijeras
sheet of paper.hoja de papel
stapler.grapadora
typewriter.máquina de escribir whiteboard.pizarra
whiteboard marker.rotulador*

the imperative: request or command

*come here!.venga aquí
open that window!.abra esa ventana
stop talking, please!.dejen de hablar, por favor
copy these sentences from the board.copien
estas frases de la pizarra
do not shout!.no grite
open your books at page 22, will you?.
abran sus libros por la página 22, ¿quieren?*

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VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR SYLLABUS.-lesson 5 B:
the future simple "will"/"going to"

El futuro (will/going to) (cf.curso-inglés.com)

EL FUTURO (WILL) / (GOING TO)

Hay dos formas principales para expresar el futuro.
A veces son intercambiables, pero a menudo pueden tener significados diferentes.

F u t u r e : " W i l l "

Structure (Estructura)

1. Affirmative Sentences (Frases afirmativas)

S u j e t o + " w i l l " + v e r b o p r i n c i p a l .

Ejemplos:

I w i l l [I ' l l] c a l l y o u t o n i g h t . (T e l l a m a r é e s t a n o c

She will [She'll ~~late~~] arrive late. (Llegará tarde.)
They will [They'll] be happy to see you. (Estarán felices de verte.)

2. Negative Sentences (Frases negativas)

Sujeto + "will" + "not" + verbo principal.

Ejemplos:

I will not [won't] call you tonight. (No te llamaré esta noche.)
She will ~~arrive late~~. (No llegará tarde.)

3. Interrogative Sentences (Frases interrogativas)

"Will" + sujeto + verbo principal?

Ejemplos:

Will you call me tonight? (¿Me llamarás esta noche?)

Will she arrive late? (¿Llegará tarde?)

—

Future: "Going to"

"Going to" se utiliza en español.

Structure (Estructura)

1. Affirmative Sentences (Frases afirmativas)

Sujeto + verbo auxiliar (to be) + "going to" + verbo principal.

Ejemplos:

I am going to call you tonight. (Voy a llamarte esta noche.)

She is going to arrive late. (Va a llegar tarde.)

They are going to be happy to see you. (Van a estar felices de verte.)

2. Negative Sentences (Frases negativas)

Sujeto + verbo auxiliar (to be) + "not" + "going to" + verbo principal.

Ejemplos:

I am not going to call you tonight. (No voy a llamarte esta noche.)

They are not going to be happy to see you. (No van a estar felices de verte.)

3. Interrogative Sentences (Frases interrogativas)

Verbo auxiliar (to be) + sujeto + "going to" + verbo principal?

Ejemplos:

Are you going to call me tonight? (¿Vas a llamarme esta noche?)

Uses (Usos)

Las formas "will" y "going to" se utilizan para expresar futuro. La diferencia entre "going to" y "will" es el sentido de intención y probabilidad de que suceda una acción.

En general, se usa "going to" para planes concretos, cuando estamos seguros de que algo va a suceder.

1. Se usa "will" con acciones voluntarias.

Ejemplos:

Will you help me move? (¿Me ayudarás a mudarme?)

They will clean their rooms. (Limpiarán sus habitaciones.)

She won't work with Paul. (No trabajará con Paul.)

2. Se utiliza "will" para expresar una promesa.

Ejemplos:

When I am president, I will lower taxes. (Cuando sea presidente, bajaré los impuestos.)

He promises he will call when he arrives. (Promete que llamará cuando llegue.)

A. Se usa "going to" para planes. Se indica la intención.
Ejemplos:

We are going to have a party tonight. (Vamos a dar una fiesta esta noche.)

Richard is going to take an English class. (Richard va a realizar un clase de inglés.)

B. Se puede usar "will" o "going to" para hacer predicciones.
Cuando hay evidencia de que algo va a pasar usamos "going to".

Ejemplos:

It will be a great party. / It is going to be a great party.

(Será una fiesta genial.)

It won't rain. / (No va a llover) not going to rain.

—
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VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR SYLLABUS.-lesson 5 C:
present continuous as future / present simple as future

PRESENT CONTINUOUS as future

PRESENT SIMPLE as future (schedules, timetables)

¡OJO!/EYE!

Nota: Existen algunas situaciones en las que usamos el presente continuo o el presente simple para expresar acciones en el futuro.

1. Se puede usar el presente continuo para acciones seguras en el futuro cercano.

Ejemplos:

Sarah is arriving tonight. (Sarah llega esta noche.)

I am going to the doctor this afternoon. (Voy al médico esta tarde.)

—
2. Se usa el presente simple para eventos programados en un futuro próximo y horarios de tren, vuelos, etc.

Ejemplos:

The party starts at 9pm. (La fiesta empieza a las 21h.)

The train leaves at 10am. (El tren sale a las 10h.)

Business English 1

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR SYLLABUS.-lesson 6 A:
possessive adjectives, modal auxiliary can/can't

Possessive adjectives

My, your, his /her/ its, our your their
They always accompany a noun (possessive adjective + NOUN)
That is not your rucksack, it is John's
My book is very interesting
His girlfriend looks nice. Don't you agree?
My book, your book, his book, her book, its book,
our book, your book, their book
**

—

Modal auxiliary verbs: CAN/ CAN'T (permission, ability)

I can swim very fast / I can't smoke in class
Can I go to the toilet, please?
**

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR SYLLABUS.-lesson 6 B: titles,
present continuous tense

—

Titles, first names and last names

What is your title?- It's Ms (Ms: mujer soltera, casada, separada o divorciada)
What is your title?- It is Miss (Miss: mujer soltera)
What is your title?- It is Mrs (Mrs: mujer casada)

What is your title? – It is Mr (Mr: hombre soltero, casado, separado o divorciado)

What is your first name? – It's James / It's Mary
What is your last name? – It's Jones / It's Fouz

How do you spell that, please? – It is J- O- N- E- S

—

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE (cf.englishmirror.com)

*We can use the present continuous tense for the action may not
be happening exactly now,
but it is happening just before and just after now,
and it is not permanent or habitual.*

FORM:

I am speaking to her right now
(yo estoy hablando con ella ahora mismo)

She is not listening to me
(ella no me está escuchando)

USES:

action happening exactly now [estoy hablando, está leyendo]
action happening around now [están estudiando]
action in the future[va a visitar, voy a salir]

a/For an action going on at the time of speaking:

Examples

She is singing. (now)

The boys are playing hockey. (now)

b/For a temporary action which may not be actually happening at the time of speaking:

Examples

I a m r e a d i n g ' F u t u r e S h o c k ' . (b u t I a m n o t r e a d i n g

c/For an action that is planned or arranged to take place in the near in the future:

Examples

I am going to cinema tonight.

My uncle is arriving tomorrow.

—

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VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR SYLLABUS.-lesson 7 A: idioms, technology, The Past Simple tense

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Idioms: the donkey work (la parte más dura de un trabajo) / once in a blue moon (raramente) / on and off (con interrupciones; de modo irregular) / a piece of cake (facilísimo) / a grey area (no muy claro) / it's in the bag (logrado)

—
Technology: webcam.cámara web / USB.lápiz de memoria / PDF.portable document format / photocopier.fotocopiadora / signature.firma / keyboard.teclado / tablet.tableta / delete (v).borrar / sign (v).firmar / send (v).enviar / forward(v).reenviar

The Past Simple tense: (cf: englishtenses.com)

We use the Past Simple to talk about actions that happened at a specific time in the past.
The actions can be short or long.
There can be a few actions happening one after another.

Subject + Verb (past form)
I was sleepy.
He didn't learn any Italian when he was in Italy two years ago.
I went to the cinema, bought popcorn and watched a movie.

— Uses

Use 1: Events in the Past that Are Now Finished

The first use of the Past Simple is to express actions that happened at a specific time in the past. The actions can be short or long:

John cut his finger last week (short)
I went to college 3 years ago (long)
He ate the dinner 1 hour ago (short)
I slept well last night (long)

Use 2: Situation in the Past

Another use of this tense occurs when we talk about situations in the past and historical facts:
I lived in New York for 10 years (I don't live there anymore)
He married a woman who lived in the same village
Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone

Use 3: Series of Actions in the Past

The Past Simple can also be used with a few actions in the past happening one after another:
He entered a room, lit a cigarette and smiled at the guests
Jude got up, came to the window and pulled up the shade

Use 4: Action in the Past Taking Place in the Middle of Another Action

When I was having breakfast, the phone suddenly rang
When we were walking home, we saw two masked men run out of the bank

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VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR SYLLABUS.-lesson 7 B: plural of nouns

(Source: Edufind.com page)

PLURAL of NOUNS

Most nouns form the plural by adding -s or -es.

Boat, boats / hat, hats / house, houses / river, rivers

Some nouns ending in -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -o add -es

Bus, buses / boss, bosses / brush, brushes / tomato, tomatoes / potato, potatoes

A noun ending in -y preceded by a consonant makes the plural with -ies.

a cry, cries / a fly, flies / a nappy, nappies / a poppy, poppies / a city, cities

a lady, ladies

A noun ending in -y preceded by a vowel makes the plural with -s

Boy, boys / toy, toys

There are some irregular formations for noun plurals. Some of the most common ones are listed below.

Woman, women / man, men / child, children / person, people

Irregular plurals by changing vowels

Tooth, teeth / foot, feet

Irregular plurals by dropping -f / -fe and putting -ves

Leaf, leaves / half, halves / knife, knives / wife, wives / life, lives / loaf, loaves

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR SYLLABUS.-lesson 8 A: present perfect tense, question tags

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE:

-via ego4u.com-

The present perfect simple expresses an action that is still going on or that stopped recently, but has an influence on the present.

It puts emphasis on the result.

Form of Present Perfect.-

positive: I / you / we / they I have spoken (yo he hablado)

She has spoken (ella ha hablado)

negative: I have not spoken / They have not spoken (ell@s no han hablado)

interrogative: Have I spoken? / Has she spoken? (¿ha hablado ella?)

Use of Present Perfect.-

puts emphasis on the result

Example: She has written five letters

(action that is still going on)

Example: School has not started yet

(action that stopped recently)

Example: She has cooked dinner

(finished action that has an

influence on the present)

Example: I have lost my key

(action that has taken place once,

never or several times before the moment of speaking)

Example: I have never been to Australia.

Signal Words of Present Perfect

already, ever, just, never, not yet,

so far, till now, up to now

QUESTION TAGS:

-via curso-inglés.com-

En inglés es frecuente terminar las frases con otra frase corta, de signo contrario, la cual tiene la intención de pedir la opinión o buscar la aprobación del interlocutor. Se llaman "question tags" (preguntas coletillas).

Estas frases equivalen a: ¿verdad?, ¿no es verdad?, ¿no?,

¿no es así? ¿en serio?

Ejemplos:

...nce, does she?(No le gusta bailar, ¿no?)

Grammatical Rules (Reglas gramaticales)

Para formar esta pregunta corta utilizaremos el auxiliar de la frase principal y su sujeto pero de signo contrario.

Si la oración es afirmativa, la pregunta coetilla es negativa y viceversa.

Ejemplos:

Oraciones afirmativas

(Tu hermano es mayor que tú, ¿no es así?)

(Puedes ayudarme, ¿verdad?)

(John se casará, ¿verdad?)

(Trabajaste ayer, ¿no?)

(A Sarah le gusta el helado, ¿no?)

Oraciones negativas

(No eres de aquí, ¿no?)

(Kate no es americana, ¿verdad?)

(No fueron a la clase ayer, ¿verdad?)

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VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR SYLLABUS.-lesson 8 B: conditional sentences (Zero/One)

Zero Conditional (Tipo 0)

-via curso-inglés.com-

Se usa este tipo de condicional cuando la condición y el resultado siempre es verdad, como por ejemplo los hechos científicos.

IF +Condition + Result

If +present simple +present simple

Ejemplos:

If you heat water to 100° C, it boils

Water boils if you heat it to 100° C

(Si calientas agua a 100 ° C hierve)

I play the piano poorly if I do

(Si no practico el piano cada día toco mal)

First Conditional (Tipo 1)

-via curso-inglés.com-

Este tipo de condicional se utiliza para el futuro y

en los casos en que es muy probable que la condición pasará.

IF+Condition+Result

Ejemplos:

If Bill studies, he will pass the exam

Bill will pass the exam if he studies

Si Bill estudia, aprobará el examen)

(Si no llueve, iremos a la playa)

E. Fouz.-
27.05.2021